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[WHOLE NO. 12.]

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SAMUEL DEXTER.

Without intermeddling with the political opinions of the late Samuel Dexter, we may be allowed sincerely to lament the loss which his country has sustained in his death. Mr. Dexter was not a deep read lawyer; he paid but very little attention to his books, and usually imposed on the subordinate counsel the drudgery of exploring his library for cases in point. But to compensate for this defect, he possessed a sort of intuitive analysis, by which he could, without the least appearance of labour or exertion, unravel the thread of the most entangling argument; it was simplified, explained, and rendered intelligible to the meanest capacity, in a manner so perfectly free and familiar, that the jury were persuaded he told them nothing new: they saw the things so distinctly, that they mistook the ideas of Dexter for their own. If a case was produced by the opposing counsel, point blank against his construction of the law, it was distinguished from the one on trial, with such superlative ingenuity, that the jury have often been made to adopt his construction, to prevent that very law from being violated. His enemies at the bar have often thus found their batteries so completely turned against themselves, that they were apprehensive of producing the most favourable precedents. We have known this gentleman to thank the counsel opposed to him for the production of such authorities: he had been on the hunt for them himself; but had not the good fortune to find them in the reporter, notwithstanding the most painful research. A deep and thorough acquaintance with his case in all its bearings, enabled him to become an absolute master of all its strong points, and his intuitive power of luminous analysis, rendered a resort to a law book almost unnecessary. It was dangerous to interrupt this brilliant debater, for the purpose of correcting his statement. What ever was then advanced, was taken by Dexter as concession from the opposite counsel; and it was turned to so new, so extraordinary, and so dangerous a use, that we have often seen the lawyer compelled to take his seat, and to bite his lips from vexation. Probably, a single fact may do more to illustrate the peculiar character of Mr. Dexter's mode of argument, than the most labour-ed analysis. A merchant, in one of the New-England states, fitted out a ship for a voyage to Canton. She was to stop at the island of Tristram de Cuna, and procure seal skins for an East-India

market. The captain deviated from his course, and procured seal skins, which he sold on his own account. The question on this plain statement of facts was, what should be the amount of the damages; and we presume that no lawyer will deny, that judgment should be rendered for all the profit made by the sale of the skins. Dexter was for the defendant; the plaintiff's counsel very properly compared the case to that of a man who should plough, and sow his field in his absence; when he entered upon his land, he contended, that he was entitled to the whole profits of the crop. Mr. Dexter denied that this was a parallel case. Suppose, said he, that my client steals a plough, and ploughs a public common, is the owner of the plough entitled to the crop! This is precisely the case on trial; *the ship is the plough, and the ocean is the common*. The satires of Dexter were not the sallies of a light and sportive fancy: he seldom struck; but when he did, the sting was deep, terrible, corrosive, and always remembered afterwards. He was once counsel in a case, in which the editor of a public paper, not remarkable for his engaging physiognomy, was interested. Mr. D. in stating an imaginary case, supposed that a man should be found, *whose calumnies were as notorious as his face*. In discussing before a populous assembly, the constitutionality of a particular law, to which he was opposed, the opinion of a certain judge was cited in opposition to his construction. At the close of a clear, cogent and convincing argument, in which he carried with him a vast majority of his audience, he at length noticed the opinion of the judge. What is said in opposition to all this, (continued the orator) why we have the opinion of the judge. He paused for a moment; and then, with most expressive features of contempt, repeated the name of the judge. When I cast my eyes, continued he, on this immense congregation around me—when I survey this slope of human faces from the floor, to the ceiling, there is not one countenance which I can recognize, but what possesses more intellect than that magistrate. His enunciation was clear, deliberate, and distinct, which gave him an entire control over his language: not a word was lost or misapplied; it fell directly in the place designed by the speaker. Studied gesture, violent emphasis, theatrical contortions, unnatural warmth—those stale tricks of secondary minds, he merely regarded as beneath his notice. His evolutions were easy, natural and

graceful; because he never thought of them—the audience never considered his gestures—they were too intent upon his words. His power over the passions of his hearers was never exerted, until he arrived at the proper point; he in the first place enchained all their attention; made them familiar with the subject, and carried them along by such easy and imperceptible stages, that they would find all their sympathies enlisted in his cause, while they firmly believed, that nothing but their reason had been consulted—a great and commanding mind was operating like the principle of vegetation unseen.

We can but express our regret for the loss of such a man; indeed he was no common character. In private life he was beloved and respected; and when he could condescend to familiar colloquy, he illuminated and adorned the subject in debate. He was then deep and sagacious, or playful and sprightly, as the occasion demanded, turning and veering with the question under discussion. His literary taste was pure and severely chaste; his character presented nothing of those bold projections, calculated to excite momentary admiration; it formed a permanent whole. When literary embellishment would adorn or illustrate a dry question of law, it seemed formed for no other purpose: it was applied with so much facility, it appeared to be forgotten by the speaker at the very moment of utterance. We are sensible that bon mots do not seem to become the gravity of the present subject, and if they were introduced for any other purpose than for the illustration of character, they should be avoided. He was once a candidate for congress, and lost his election. Another candidate, and a member of his own party from another state, was equally unsuccessful. These two lawyers met before the circuit court, when the following conversation ensued. Brother D. (said his compatriot in misfortune) I am not at all astonished at the loss of my election: but how in the name of wonder came you to be dismissed from public confidence! Brother B. (replied Dexter) the devil rides circuit—he has been in R———, and is now taking the tour of Massachusetts. After a long and exhausting argument, to persuade the court to reject a certain paper from passing in evidence to the jury, he found by a slight intimation from one of the judges, that the opinion was against him; when as if suddenly recollecting himself, he enquired if the paper contained such and such expressions, repeating them. He was informed that it did: then (said this subtle lawyer) I abandon the point at once; for I never will contend for a principle which I know is not law. By this ingenious retreat, he increased the confidence

of the jury in his sincerity, more than if he had gained the point in contention. At another time, while he was encountering before the jury, an argument advanced by the adverse council, he was told by one of the judges, that it was unnecessary to dwell on that point, any longer. Dexter thus improved to his own purpose this equivocal opinion, "Gentlemen of the jury (said he) I was combatting the argument of my brother B. upon this point—the court say that there is nothing in it, and I will now proceed to the next, unless the court will take the business out of my hands at once, and declare that all the arguments of the gentleman are equally unworthy of an answer.—Thus whether the opinion of the judge was adverse or propitious, Dexter was equally safe. His luminous and compendious mode of explanation is evident from this circumstance; his confederate counsel had occupied the court for nearly 2 hours in stating and enforcing the grounds of his motion. The council on the other side declared, and with apparent sincerity, that with the strictest attention, he was unable to comprehend the points which he was called upon to answer. He was proceeding in this rigmarole manner, when he was interrupted by Dexter with these words, Why Mr. —, we say that if the declaration contains any thing not stated in the policy—that *this objection is fatal*: We say, on the other hand, that if the *policy contains any thing* not stated in the declaration, *that that also is fatal*. With such ease would he comprehend all the points of an argument, and so familiarly place them in the full view of his antagonist. After he had laboured with all his strength to convince a jury in a very important cause, they returned an unfavourable verdict. Well, Mr. Dexter, what think you of this verdict? inquired a lawyer, who was sitting by his side. Blackstone may say what he pleases (replied Dexter, stretching himself leisurely, at full length) about the blessings of a jury: in my opinion (he continued) the old form, the wager of battle is the shortest and the best mode of deciding the controversy! Being once engaged in an altercation with a gentleman of the bar, on a point of law, this gentleman urged the decision of the court of his native State, as favourable to his construction of the law. Do you produce that decision (enquired Dexter) as a proof that you are wrong, or that you are right? It is a decision in favour of my interpretation of the law: I have adopted one rule, by which I have been able to anticipate the decision of your court of justice, and I have found it infallible: the rule is this; from a fair impartial consideration of all the parts and arguments of the case, I form my own opinion how the decision ought to be; I then go

directly contrary to that opinion and I have always hitherto been able to anticipate the judgment of a court of justice.

The following elegant tribute to patriotism, worth, and real talents as congregated in the late SAMUEL DEXTER, appeared in the Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph, and is, we presume, the production of Paul Allen, Esq. a gentleman of taste, sensibility and liberality. We say liberality, for it will be recollected, that Mr. Allen and Mr. Dexter were political opponents; and whilst the latter was on the political stage of action, an apparent hostility existed, naturally growing out of the zeal each felt in the cause he was engaged to support, but as soon as the contest was over, all the feelings of opposition vanished, and their place was immediately supplied by those of good will and respect. This is a mark of a good and liberal mind; and thus far, and no farther, we are disposed to believe, is the spirit of political hostility carried in this country, (with few exceptions,) the opinion of foreigners to the contrary notwithstanding.

We received by the mail of yesterday, the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Hon. SAMUEL DEXTER, the democratic candidate for the office of governor of Massachusetts. The sudden departure of a man who "filled so large a share in his country's eye," is calculated to admonish us how comparatively trifling are the honors of this world, when set in opposition to that awful change that awaits us in the midst of this turbulent career. He is now removed from the dusty region of political contest, alike insensible to censure or to panegyric.

The eloquence of this eminent orator possessed a native, and to us an irresistible charm. It was an eloquence modelled on the subject which he had undertaken to illustrate, explain or to enforce.

Where cool, dispassionate and luminous argument was required, the orator was cool, dispassionate and luminous. He arrested attention in the first place by his calm and collected manner, and having once taken us captive by his powerful spells, he led us through all the intricate mazes of his argument, with so familiar a hand, that he seemed rather to follow us, than to be the guide of our footsteps; whenever pathos was required, our bosoms were taken by storm before we were apprized of the assault. Recovering from this powerful shock, we found ourselves accompanying this enchanter on the plain even ground of argument again, who seemed to be utterly unconscious of the might which he had so recently put forth, or more properly to persuade us that he himself had no agency in all this transaction. He made his audience believe while he chained them to their seats, that he was no orator; that it was not the orator but the client who was telling a "plain and an unvarnished tale." While we saw and felt, and breathed the atmosphere of his genius, we were insensible of it, but by the effects which

it wrought upon our senses. He displayed no unnatural warmth; there was no rising above, or falling below the subject; no turbulent violence of manner. He enchaind our reasoning faculties in the first instance and then, with those powerful auxiliaries, he approached the heart that seemed when so assaulted, to surrender at discretion.—His language was remarkable for its elegant and perspicuous simplicity, over which his slow and deliberate enunciation gave him an absolute command.

Whatever the subject was, he always had the happy address to persuade his audience that they were perfectly at home. We now recollect one anecdote that will serve to explain the peculiar character of the orator's eloquence. The adverse council had persuaded the jury again and again to be upon their guard against the artful wiles of his antagonist, and Mr. Dexter rose in reply under all the disadvantages which those suspicions excited. He began by informing the jury that he had no pretensions to eloquence. They would find him, he said, a plain man, incapable, even if he had the wish, to impose on their judgments, and the apparent sincerity and simplicity of his manner won the confidence of the jury. After this preparatory lodgement was made in their feelings, the wily orator poured all the strength of his mind through that subtle channel, and the arguments, the eloquence, and the case of his opponent were gone, before the jury were sensible of the change themselves. Every man of the jury rose from his seat with a firm conviction that Dexter was not an orator, for he had the consummate art to persuade them that he was not, and they discredited, utterly discredited, the evidence of their own senses.

He never snatched a verdict from the hands of the jury; it was tendered to his acceptance. Another prominent point in his eloquence was, that he could either adopt a close, or wide range of argument, as suited his purpose. If a precedent was favourable to the cause of his client it possessed a sort of sanctity not to be approached without awe; it was the safe-guard of property and of right, and the jury were warned not to touch the consecrated land-mark. If the precedent was unfavorable; then the reason of the thing came in play; general principles were urged with all the force of his eloquence, to which this solitary precedent was hostile, this stain on the escutcheon of justice which the jury were implored to wipe away. The mind of Dexter never flagged under a mass of unwieldly and cumbersome metaphors; if illustration was required, the metaphor arose, suddenly sparkled upon us and vanished. There was no exhibition of the brilliant in different lights—the orator caught the beam that flashed direct upon the subject; and while we gazed, the lustre was gone. His sarcasms were full to the point, compendious and terrible; the wound was recking before we saw the glitter of the sword.

The following remarks upon the importance of regulating our foreign commerce and manufacturing our own supplies we extract from the Boston Chronicle. We are happy to see the public journals manifesting a zeal for our own country, by calling off our attention to foreign nations, and directing it to home concerns. It is quite time this nation, whose resources are equal to any in the

world, should begin to learn to depend upon herself. It will, no doubt, take some time to change the channel of our mercantile enterprise, while so many foreign factors, and commercial agents are amongst us; but, in the ordinary course of events, we think a change must take place, and the sooner it is effected the better for this country. It requires no great sagacity to perceive a jealousy, and deeprooted hostility, in manufacturing nations abroad, to our improvements in machinery and domestic fabrics. Witness the circumstance of Ralph Kinder of Liverpool, England, who has lately been convicted of shipping on board the *Latona*, for America, divers articles used in the cotton and silk manufactories, and sentenced to pay a fine of 200*l*, equal to \$888, 88 and to be imprisoned 12 months. If other proof be wanting of their hostility to our manufacturing improvements it may be found in many of their municipal regulations. Their practice of prohibiting the consumption of foreign manufactured articles within the country, and the emigration of manufacturers and artisans, and also the exportation of such instruments as may aid our improvement, may be good national policy, but we think it narrow and illiberal, as it regards the human race. With equal propriety might we exclude British and all other agents from vending, in this country, any article of foreign growth or manufactures; and in the present state of the world, we are not quite certain but it would be a salutary regulation. The duties established by the late tariff we hope will have a tendency to bring into fashion articles of domestic growth. Our females, who have evinced an enthusiastic zeal for our national liberty and independence, by furnishing articles of comfort and elegance to our soldiers, during the late war, wrought by their own hands, will, we believe, continue to exert their influence in support of our national independence, by appearing in domestic garbs, the fruit of their own industry; which, we think, will add a brighter lustre to their native charms than the finer but flimsy fabrics of Europe or Asia.

HARD MONEY, AND "PUBLIC UTILITY."

The recent pecuniary difficulties in which our mercantile affairs are involved, cannot but excite unpleasant feelings, as they will produce events, greatly disastrous to the individuals who may be within their destructive vortex. But reflecting minds might long since have anticipated these troubles, from the excessive zeal which urged many after the war to renew their commercial connections in Europe and India. Caution and deliberation are the principal ingredients which compose a well regulated commerce. The circumstances of the war have led many to make importations, vastly beyond what the real necessity of the country required. Importations from England have glutted our markets, and the importer has brought a burthen upon himself, which our pecuniary situation cannot readily remove. The state of the Banks is at present peculiarly deranged, from an excess of exportation of currency to India and elsewhere. It could not be expected that the *solid coin* could have been restored, within the short period since we shipped to England millions of hard currency, and in addition to which, millions have been called for to furnish cargoes to India. The Banks have been exhausted, and when discounts are to be made to answer im-

mediate purposes, (in proportion to the trade we have adopted) it is impossible the supply should be obtained from these sources.—We will venture to say, that no commercial country has shipped such large sums of *solid coin* to furnish a capital for foreign trade, as the United States. We relieved the exchequer of England from their hard money embarrassments, with a premium on our part from 15 to 20 per cent. We loaded our vessels with dollars, when the British ministry had scarcely a guinea to pay their allies, or to subsidize the powers whom they had hired to fight their battles. Can it be thought then a matter of surprize amidst such a variety of imprudencies, that the currency of the country has become inadequate to our present exigencies? Can hard money be had from sources which have been exhausted by previous gleanings? If millions have already been shipped to England, and millions to India, how can we expect that a channel should be opened to restore the equilibrium through the course of trade since pursued? We have goods in superabundance to furnish all our wants, and possibly an amount ten times greater than we have remitted for the payment. Anticipations at the Bank have probably been made by notes at market, and when the circumstances of the Bank call for an immediate payment of at least 25 per cent. the difficulties which ensue are not to be wondered at. The Bank institutions have been thought radical reliefs from such embarrassments—but they operate quite the reverse from such expectations.—They serve rather as lures to entice us to try the experiment, and when they fail they become engines of distress and perplexity.

What then is to be done? This is a question which involves in it the most important considerations. Can the exports of our solid coin to India, furnish us with a supply of specie currency which is now so loudly called for? We have exchanged our money for articles which are not necessary to our wants, either as a commercial, agricultural or manufacturing nation. We have sent away that article which of all others is now most wanted. We have millions of dollars in nominal value, of foreign goods, but a small proportion of this immense sum to pay for them. We purchased manufactures with vessels freighted with silver, and when they arrive, the specie sent to procure them, is double the real value to the very merchant who imported them! But admitting, that the individual makes a large profit, yet the community at large is suffering under the pressure which an exhaustion of hard money brings upon every other class of citizens. The manufacturer is distressed; the merchant is cut off from any temporary assistance from the Banks; and the farmer is unable to dispose of his produce, from a deficiency of currency which prevails in every commercial connection.

The great object now to be pursued is, the encouragement of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES. By pursuing this system, we may restore our currency, and keep our money within ourselves. It cannot be necessary to furnish articles from abroad, which we can more readily produce at home. Instead of sending our dollars on a long and hazardous voyage to procure manufactures, we can employ them much better in our own country, and thereby give vigor and encouragement to our enterprising and industrious citizens.—Let a cargo of India Cottons be opened at the "Long Rooms on India-Wharf," and exposed to sale; at the same time exhibit the

manufactures of our own fabric, and the difference of staple would convince every purchaser, and more particularly every consumer, of the folly of sending our solid coin to obtain the former. We are enriching India nabobs, while we are impoverishing our own citizens. Liverpool also is increasing in affluence, and the seaports of foreign nations are thriving from our prodigality, while Boston and the mercantile cities of the U. States are famishing for want of that pecuniary nourishment which we foolishly squander among those, who do not thank us for our liberality, and "who laugh at our calamity, and mock when our fear cometh." This is the more to be regretted, when we reflect, that we involve ourselves in pecuniary embarrassments for numerous articles which neither our necessities or convenience require. We inconsiderately deprive ourselves of that *proportionate medium* which is absolutely required to facilitate our intercourse between each other; our negotiations and contracts are subject to be frustrated by the difficulty of procuring the means by which we had contemplated to fulfil them. Of what real "utility" are a large proportion of cargoes from India, or from Britain, when we exhaust almost every species of hard money from circulation to procure them? The importer it is true can display bales, chests and trunks, but the money which has been shipped to procure their contents, is left in foreign ports, while our own manufacturers of more solid fabric, are suffering for want of that very patronage we so liberally bestow on others. One quarter part of the hard money we yearly ship to India, if expended in promoting domestic manufactures, would produce double the quantity of valuable articles of cotton, and at the same time would give a general circulation of *bona fide currency*, which would invigorate every other branch connected either with commerce or agriculture. We complain of *pecuniary embarrassments*; that Banks will not discount, and that money is scarce; but if we glean every bank of solid coin, import four times the quantity of goods wanted, and make contracts which it was not probable could be fulfilled at the time of making them, is it strange that the evils should arise of which we now complain? We might as well be surprised, if our pumps should not produce water, after the springs were dried up. There is nothing mysterious in our embarrassments; for we at first originate the cause, and then stare about alarmed at the consequences. Let us restore our languid state by radical reforms; attend to our own domestic concerns, and give pecuniary aid to industrious citizens; and instead of compassing earth and sea to find ports to which we can ship our money, and thereby deprive ourselves of every substantial currency, let us confine our commerce within our means of payment, and spurn swindlers from our exchange. Let us do this, and every honest industrious man in the U. States, may "sit under his own vine and fig-tree, and have none to make him afraid."

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

UNITED STATES BANK.

The president and senate have appointed the following named, directors of the bank of the U. States, to serve until the end and expiration of the first Monday of the month of January next.

William Jones, Stephen Girard, Pierce Butler, of the city of Philadelphia.

James A. Buchanan, of the city of Baltimore.

John Jacob Astor, of the city of New-York.

The president has appointed the following named commissioners, to superintend the subscriptions towards constituting the capital of the Bank of the U. States.

1. *At Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania.*—William Jones, Stephen Girard, Thomas M. Willing, Thomas Leiper, Cadwallader Evans, jun.

2. *At Portland, in Maine.*—Thomas C. Thornton, Asa Clapp, Nathaniel Gilman.

3. *At Portsmouth, in New Hampshire.*—John F. Parrot, Henry S. Langdon, George Washington Prescott.

4. *At Boston, in Massachusetts.*—William Gray, and John Parker, of Boston, and Nathaniel Silsbee, of Salem.

5. *At Providence, in Rhode-Island.*—Seth Wheaton, Ebenezer H. Dexter, James D'Wolf.

6. *At Middletown, in Connecticut.*—Joshua Stow, Isaac Spencer, Jun. Levi H. Clarke.

7. *At Burlington, in Vermont.*—James Fisk, Herman Allen, Ozias Bucl.

8. *At New York, in the state of New York.*—John Jacob Astor, Peter H. Schenck, of New York, and Isaac Dennison of Albany.

9. *At New Brunswick, in New Jersey.*—Samuel Southard, of Hunterdon county, Silas Condict, of Newark, Barney Smith, do.

10. *At Wilmington, in Delaware.*—Casar A. Rodney, George Milligan, Victor Du Pont.

11. *At Baltimore, in Maryland.*—James A. Buchanan, Robert Gilmore, James W. M'Culloch.

12. *At Richmond, in Virginia.*—John Preston, Francis Corbin, John Ambler.

13. *At Lexington, in Kentucky.*—John W. Hunt, and John Telford, of Lexington—Thomas Prather, of Louisville.

14. *At Cincinnati, in Ohio.*—Oliver M. Spencer, of Cincinnati—Thomas James, of Chillicothe—David Chambers, of Zanesville.

15. *At Raleigh, in North-Carolina.*—Robert Locke, of Rowan—Sherwood Haywood, of Raleigh—John Branch, of Halifax.

16. *At Nashville, in Tennessee.*—J. Whiteside, John Rhea, James Trimble.

17. *At Charleston, in South Carolina.*—Robert Howard, James Horlbeck, James Carson.

18. *At Augusta, in Georgia.*—Charles Harris, of Savannah—James S. Walker and George Hargraves, of Augusta.

19. *At New-Orleans, in Louisiana.*—Dominic A. Hall, Peter Derbigny, Wm. Flood.

20. *At Washington, in Columbia.*—John Mason, of Georgetown—Thomas Swan, of Alexandria—John P. Van Ness, of Washington.

The secretary of the treasury has addressed a circular letter of instructions to the bank commissioners. The following is a copy of the letter addressed to the commissioners at Philadelphia:

Treasury Department, April 1816.

GENTLEMEN—You will perceive by the enclosed commission, that the President of the United States has appointed you commissioners, for superintending the subscriptions towards constituting the capital of the bank of the United States, to be opened on the first day of July next, at Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania. Several copies of the act of congress entitled "An act

to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States," are now transmitted to your trust; and in the execution of your trust, I have the honor to request particular attention to the following points:

1. The subscription books, being prepared in the form of the annexed schedule marked A, are to be opened on the first day of July, and to continue open every day, for the term of twenty days, exclusively of Sundays, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon.

2. Any individual, company, corporation, or state, may subscribe for any number of shares not exceeding three thousand; and at the time of subscribing, there must be paid upon each share five dollars in gold and silver coin of the United States, or of foreign coins, and twenty-five dollars more in like coin, or in funded debt. The value at which the foreign coins, and, also, at which the funded debt, shall be received, are specified in the third section of the act.

3. Each subscriber must deliver to the commissioners, at the time of subscribing, the certificates of funded debt, to the amount of the first instalment of the funded debt, together with a power of attorney, in the form of the annexed schedule marked B. And the commissioners will thereupon give a receipt in the form of the annexed schedule marked C.

4. The commissioners will inclose each subscriber's deposit of coin and funded debt in a separate envelope, to be sealed, and to be labelled with the name of the subscriber. They will place the whole amount of deposits of coin and funded debt, in a secure chest, having at least two locks of different construction; the keys whereof to be separately kept by different commissioners. And they will lodge the chest in the vault of some bank, or in some other place of secure and safe keeping, so that the same and its contents shall be specifically delivered and transferred, as they were received, to the president, directors and company of the bank of the United States, or their order.

5. As soon as the subscription is closed, or at least seven days after it is closed, the commissioners in the several states, other than Pennsylvania, will make two transcripts, or copies, of the subscription books; they will retain one copy themselves; they will send the other to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, in the District of Columbia; and they will send the original subscription book (certifying the same to be genuine) to the commissioners at Philadelphia.

6. On the receipt of the subscription books from the commissioners of the several states, you will immediately convene; and if, upon taking an account of all the subscriptions, it appear that more than the sum of 28,000,000 of dollars has been subscribed, you will proceed to reduce the amount in the manner directed by the act; that is to say,

(1.) The amount of the excess to be deducted from the largest subscriptions in such manner, as that no subscription shall be reduced in amount, while any one remains larger.

(2.) If the Subscription, at any of the places designated for receiving them, does not exceed 3,000 shares, the amount is not to be reduced at such place.

(3.) If the subscription at any of the designated places, exceed 3,000 shares, it may be reduced to that number of shares, but not lower.

7. Having, in the case of a redundant subscription, reduced and apportioned the number of shares, you will, with all convenient dispatch, cause a list of the apportioned subscriptions to be made out, for each place, and transmit it to the proper commissioner. And thereupon you will return to the subscribers at Philadelphia, lawfully entitled thereto, the surplus of the deposit of coin and funded debt; beyond what is necessary to complete the payments for the number of shares apportioned to them respectively.

8. In case the aggregate amount of the subscription, at all the designated places, shall not amount to 28,000,000 of dollars, the subscriptions to complete that sum are to remain open at Philadelphia, under your superintendence; and the subscriptions may then be made by any individual, company, or corporation, for any number of shares not exceeding the deficient amount.

9. As soon as the sum of 8,400,000 dollars in coin and funded debt, shall have been actually received on account of the subscription to the capital of the bank (exclusively of the subscription of the United States) you will give notice thereof in at least two newspapers, printed in each of the places designated for receiving subscriptions; and you will at the same time, and in like manner, notify a time and place within the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of at least thirty days from the time of such notification, for proceeding to the election of twenty directors, who are to be chosen by the stockholders; at which time and place the election shall be made, in the manner prescribed by the act of Congress: that is to say,

RULE I.

(1.) The number of votes shall be in a specified proportion to the number of shares held by the voter, but no voter is entitled to a greater number than 30 votes.

RULE XVI.

(2.) No stockholder, unless he be a citizen of the United States, can vote in the choice of directors.

RULE I.

(3.) Stockholders actually resident in the United States, and none other, may vote by proxy.

RULE II.

(4.) None but a stockholder, a resident citizen of the United States, can be a director.

I have the honor to inclose a copy of the circular, which has been addressed to the other commissioners, for your information.

I am, very respectfully, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS, Sec'y. of the Treasury.
To Messrs. William Jones, Stephen Girard, Thomas M. Waring, Thos. Leiper, Cadwallader Evans, jr.

The Schedules referred to in the preceding letters are in the following form:

SCHEDULE A.

Form of a subscription book.

Date of subscribing.	Names of subscribers.	No. of shares.	What coin paid, & the amount.	What fd. paid, & the amount.

SCHEDULE B.

Form of the power to transfer stock.

Know all men by these presents, that I ———, of the state of ———, a subscriber for ——— shares of the capital of the Bank of the United States, do hereby authorize and empower ——— and ———, or a majority of them, Commissioners for superintending the Subscriptions at ——— in the State of ———, in person, or by substitute, to transfer, in due form of law, the funded debt whereof the certificates are hereto annexed to the president, directors and company of the bank of the United States, as soon as the bank shall be organized; *Provided always*, That if in consequence of the apportionment of the shares in the capital of the said bank among the subscribers in the manner by law directed, the said funded debt shall be of a greater amount than shall be necessary to complete the payments of the funded debt portion for the shares to be apportioned, only so much of the funded debt shall be transferred by virtue of the power and authority hereby given as shall be necessary to complete such payments.— Witness my hand and seal, this ——— day of ———, 1816.

*Sealed and delivered ?
in the presence of ?*

N. B. The wording of the power must be changed when necessary, to meet the cases of subscription by companies, corporations or states.— And the parties should acknowledge the execution of the power before a magistrate, who will certify the same under his hand and seal in the usual form.

SCHEDULE C.

Form of the Commissioners' receipt.

Received this ——— day of July, 1816, from ———, the sum of ———, in coin, and the sum of ———, in funded debt, being the amount of the first instalment on ——— shares subscribed to the capital of the bank of the United States; to be disposed of as the law provides.

SCHEDULE D.

Form of a Proxy.

I, ———, being a stockholder in the bank of the United States, a citizen of the United States, actually resident therein, to wit, at ———, in the state of ———, do hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint ———, of the state of ———, as and for my attorney and Agent, to vote as my proxy, at the first election of directors, to be holden in pursuance of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States," according to the number of shares for which I should then be entitled to vote, were I then personally present. Witness my hand and seal, this ——— day of ———, 1816.

*Sealed and delivered ?
in the presence of ?*

N. B. The wording of the proxy should be changed, to meet the case of companies, corporations, and States. And the execution of the proxy should be acknowledged before a magistrate, who will certify it, under hand and seal, in the usual form.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, &c.

I transmit to the House of Representatives a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, complying with their resolutions of the 29th of February last.

JAMES MADISON.

March 22, 1816.

The Secretary of the Treasury, to whom the President of the United States referred the resolution of the 29th of February, 1816, requesting that there be laid before the House of Representatives, "a statement of the cases in which he has employed, or caused to be employed, counsel to assist the attorney-general prosecuting causes in the supreme court of the United States; stating, as nearly as may be, the amount of the property in dispute in each case, the names of the counsel so employed, the period of employing them, and the compensation granted to them in each case; also, the manner of making such compensation, and the fund out of which the same was paid," has the honor to present the following report:

That it appears to have been the practice of the government to employ counsel to assist the attorney-general, and also the district attorneys, in cases of great importance, either as to the principle or as to the value involved in the controversy. Thus, for example, so early as February term, 1796, of the supreme court, Alexander Hamilton received a fee of 500 dollars to assist the attorney-general in maintaining the affirmative upon the question respecting the constitutionality of the carriage tax; and Alexander Campbell and Jared Ingersoll, counsel maintaining the negative, received a fee of \$233 33 cts. under an agreement, that for the purpose of obtaining a final decision, the United States should pay all the expenses incident to the transfer of the cause from the circuit court to the supreme court.

That on the 24th of March, 1804, in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 3d of the same month, the secretary of the treasury presented a statement "of all the monies which, since the establishment of the present government, had been paid at the treasury of the United States, as fees to assistant counsel, and for legal advice in the business of the United States; in which were distinguished the several sums, when paid, for what services, and to whom paid respectively," amounting, in the whole, to the sum of \$5,022 16.

That the statement hereto annexed, marked A, contains a like specification of all the monies paid, or payable at the treasury of the U. States, from the 24th of March, 1804, until the present time, for the employment of counsel to assist, or to represent the attorney-general, in causes depending in the supreme court of the United States, amounting, in the whole, to the sum of 4,540 dollars.

That this department does not possess the means of stating the amount of the property in dispute, in each case, in which assistant counsel has been employed in the supreme court; but it is confidently believed, from general information, that in every such case, either the value of the property was great, or the principle of the controversy was important, or the employment of assistant counsel, in the cases of sickness or other casualties, was essential to the public interests, as will more particularly appear by the notes accompanying statement A.

That the manner of making the compensation to the assistant counsel has uniformly been, by issuing the warrants of the secretary of the treasury, founded upon the official settlement of the comptroller and auditor; and by paying the amount, either out of the appropriation, annually passed by congress, "for the discharge of such miscel-

aneous claims against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury;" or out of the appropriations annually made "for the discharge of such demands against the United States, on account of the civil department, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury."

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. J. DALLAS,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department, March 21, 1816.

STATEMENT A.

19th March, 1805.

Alexander James Dallas was employed to assist the attorney-general in the supreme court, upon the argument of the case of the U. States *vs.* the assignees of Blight, a bankrupt, for which he received a compensation of

\$500 00

Note.—In this case, the claim of a general priority, for the satisfaction of debts due to the United States, occurred. The amount in dispute was considerable, but the principle involved was of much more importance.—The attorney-general being indisposed, the assistant counsel argued the case alone.

1st January, 1813.

Alexander James Dallas was employed to assist the attorney-general in the case of the French government schooner *Balou*, (formerly the *Exchange*) and generally in the business of the United States, at February 7, 1812, for which he received a compensation of

1,200 00

Note.—The *Balou* was a public armed vessel of France, attached in the port of Philadelphia, by persons claiming her as their property. The case involved the important question whether such an attachment would lie; and, on the remonstrance of the minister of France, the President directed it to be brought before the supreme court. Mr. Pinkney, the attorney-general, being recently appointed, requested, also, some general assistance in the business of the term, to prevent delay. Mr. Dallas argued the case of the *Exchange*, and ten other cases.

14th May, 1808.

Walter Jones was employed to assist the attorney-general in the supreme court, upon the argument of the case of the United States *vs.* the schooner *Betsey* and Charlotte. Wm. Yeaton, claimant, for which he received a compensation of

200 00

7th February, 1814.

William Pinkney having resigned the office of attorney general, was employed as counsel to argue the cases of the United States depending in the supreme court at February term, 1814, for which he received a compensation of

1,000 00

Note.—Mr. Pinkney's resignation, tho' previously intimated, was not received until the term had commenced; and Mr. Rush, who was appointed his successor, could not take the oath of office, under his commission dated the 10th February, 1814, until the 12th of the same month.—In accepting his appointment, it was ex-

plicitly understood, that he did not undertake to argue the causes of the United States, during the current term, as it would have been impracticable to read the records, and to make the necessary preparation. It was, therefore, an alternative, either to postpone the public business until the next term, or to engage the services of Mr. Pinkney, who had a previous knowledge of the records. He was accordingly engaged, and he procured decisions in many important cases, besides giving a general attention to the interests of the United States, throughout the term. Mr. Pinkney's compensation has not been paid at the treasury, but has been credited in his account as minister at the court of London.

14th November, 1814.

John Law was employed to prepare the statements of the cases depending before the supreme court at February term, 1814, for which he received a compensation of

440 00

Note.—Mr. Pinkney having only undertaken to discharge the duty of counsel, it was necessary to engage Mr. Law's services in the solicitor's business.

February Term, 1815.

Walter Jones was employed, on account of the extreme indisposition of the attorney general, to transact the business of the United States in the supreme court at February term, 1815, and a compensation has been authorized, but not yet paid, of

1,000 00

\$1,340 00

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR THEREON.

Department of War, March 18, 1816.

In obedience to the resolution of the Senate, of the 2d of March, 1815, I have the honor to transmit the enclosed documents which exhibit the general expenses of the Indian department, embracing annuities and presents; and the general and particular views of the Indian trade, called for by the resolution.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3, exhibit the amount of annuities due and payable, and the sums actually paid to the several Indian tribes within our limits; the presents made to them, and the general expenses of the Indian department, during the four years preceding the 3d of March, 1815.

In the sum exhibited as presents, is included a great quantity of provisions furnished the friendly tribes during the war, who, on account of their attachment to the United States, were compelled to abandon their country, and take refuge within our settlements. The same cause prevented their engaging in the chase, the principal source of their supplies in times of peace. The embarrassments produced by a state of war, prevented the regular payment of the monied part of their annuities, and in many cases rendered it impossible to discharge that portion which was payable in merchandise. This circumstance presented a strong inducement to furnish them liberally with those supplies which we had at command, and which were even more necessary to them than the

merchandise which we were bound to furnish. It is, however, believed that these supplies have been swelled to an unreasonable amount, by extensive impositions, which have been practised upon the government, in the issue of provisions to them, which renders it necessary to discontinue the practice, or to devise new and suitable checks to guard against their repetition.

The statements marked from A to Z, exhibit the state of the fund set apart for Indian trade, during the four years preceding the 31st of March, 1815. It appears from these statements, that from the commencement of the trade, to the 31st December, 1809, a loss of \$44,538 36 had been incurred, and that during the period designated in the resolution, the sum of \$15,906 45 had been gained, notwithstanding the loss of \$43,369 61 from the capture of several of the trading posts by the enemy, during the war. These two items, forming the aggregate sum of \$59,276 06, may be considered as the commercial profit of the establishment during that period, which would give an annual profit of nearly \$15,000. But the annual expenses paid out of the Treasury, in support of the establishment, exceed \$20,000, which presents a specific loss of more than \$5,000 annually. The difference in the result of the management of this fund antecedent to the 31st of December, 1809, from that which is exhibited in these statements, during the four years preceding the 31st March, 1815, is no doubt, in great degree, the effect of the experience acquired by the prosecution of the trade. It is probable, that a more intimate acquaintance with the nature of the commerce, a more skilful selection of the goods, and of the agents employed in vending them, and a considerable increase of the capital invested in it, will, in a short time, produce a small and gradually increasing profit, after defraying all the expenses incident to the establishment, which are now payable out of the public Treasury. Under the most skilful management, the profits cannot be an inducement for continuing the system now in operation. That inducement, if it exists at all, must be found in the influence which it gives the government over the Indian tribes within our limits, by administering to their wants, increasing their comforts, and promoting their happiness. The most obvious effect of that influence, is the preservation of peace with them, and among themselves. The exclusion of all intercourse between them and the whites, except those who have the permission of the government, and over whose conduct a direct control is exercised, has insensibly contributed to this desirable object.

The amelioration in their condition, desired by the government, has continued to advance, but in so slight a degree as to be perceptible only after a lapse of years. If the civilization of the Indian tribes is considered an object of primary importance, and superior to that of rapidly extinguishing their titles, and settling their lands by the whites, the expediency of continuing the system now in operation, under such modifications as have been suggested by the experience already acquired, appears to be manifest. The success of such an experiment requires the exercise of all the influence which the annual distribution of annuities and presents, aided by that which must flow from a judicious supply of all their wants, in exchange for those articles which the chase, and the increasing surplus of their stock of domestic animals will

enable them to procure. This influence, skilfully directed for a series of years, cannot fail to introduce among them distinct ideas of separate property. These ideas must necessarily precede any considerable advancement in the arts of civilization, and presuppose the institution of laws to secure the owner in the enjoyment of this individual property; because, no man will exert himself to procure the comforts of life, unless his right to enjoy them is exclusive.

The idea of separate property in things personal, universally precedes the same idea in relation to land. This results no less from the intrinsic difference between the two kinds of property, than from the different effects produced by human industry and ingenuity exerted upon them. The facility of removing personal property from place to place, according to the will or convenience of the owner, gives to this species of property, in the estimation of the huntsman, a value superior to property in lands, which his wants, as well as his habits, compel him annually to desert for a considerable portion of the year. To succeed perfectly in the attempt to civilize the aborigines of this country, the government ought to direct their attention to the improvement of their habitation, and the multiplication of distinct settlements. As an inducement to this end, the different agents should be instructed to give them assurances, that in any treaty for the purchase of lands from their respective tribes, one mile square, including every separate settlement, should be reserved to the settler, which should become a fee simple estate, after the expiration of a certain number of years of actual residence upon, and cultivation of it. Perhaps an additional reservation of a quarter or half section of land to each member of such family, would add to the inducements, not only to make such separate settlements, but to the raising of a family. If measures of this kind were adopted by the government, and steadily pursued for a series of years, while at the same time a spirit of liberality was exhibited in the commerce which we carry on with them, success, the most complete, might be confidently expected. But commerce with our Indian neighbours, prosecuted only upon a contracted scale, and upon the principles of commercial profit, would tend not only to diminish the influence of the government with them, but could not fail entirely to alienate their affection from it. A period has arrived when the trade must be greatly extended, or entirely abandoned to individual enterprise. To reserve the trade in the hands of the government, whilst the wants of the Indians are but partially supplied, would be to make them feel its influence only in their privations and wretchedness.

The right of the British North-West Company to participate in this trade, independent of the will of the government, is now at an end. The settlement of the lands ceded by the Creeks, in 1814, will exclude the southern tribes from all intercourse with the Spanish ports in the Gulf of Florida. The preservation of peace with those tribes, as well as the execution of the plans, which may be devised for their civilization, require that this intercourse should not be renewed. The great distance of some of the tribes in the north-west territory, and in the northern regions of Louisiana, from the settled parts of the United States, will probably make it necessary to permit the British merchant, from Canada, to participate in the com-

merce of those tribes, until more accurate information is obtained as to their situation and numbers, their wants, and their capacity to pay for articles of the first necessity. As this knowledge is gradually acquired, and the mode of conducting the trade better understood, the exclusion of foreigners from all participation in it may be safely effected. If the trade is to be continued in the hands of the government, the capital ought to be increased to 500,000 dollars. The exclusion from all commercial intercourse with the ports in the Gulf of Florida, and the necessity of extending our trading establishments further to the west and the north, with a view to the ultimate exclusion of foreign participation in it, forcibly suggest the propriety of such an increase. This capital will probably be found greatly below what is necessary to supply the wants of the various tribes within our limits. The deficiency, it is believed, will be supplied by the north-west company, and by individual enterprise. At present, the governors of our territories are compelled to give licenses to trade with the Indians, to every person who can give security. The power of rejecting the application, on account of the character of the applicant, appears to be necessary. If the licensed traders were compelled to take an oath to observe the laws regulating Indian trade, it might aid in correcting the abuses, especially in vending spirituous liquors, which have too generally been practised by them. It is deemed expedient to establish a depot of merchandise at St. Louis, or its vicinity, under the direction of a deputy superintendent, who should have power, in addition to supplying the regular and established trading houses, to deliver to persons of good moral character, who should be able to give security, any quantity of goods not exceeding 10,000 dollars, for which peltries, and other articles of Indian commerce, should be received in payment at a fair price and at fixed periods; or, that they should be sold by the superintendent, on account of the purchaser. In the latter case, a premium equal to the use and the risk of the capital, should be added to the price of the goods. This, as well as several other important ideas, are more fully developed in the communication of governor Edwards, and of the superintendent of Indian trade, which are herewith communicated, marked R. and Z. Z.

In compliance with that part of the resolution which requires my opinion of the expediency of vesting the general management of Indian affairs in a separate and independent department, I have the honor to state, that an arrangement of that nature appears to me to be highly proper, if the commerce of those nations is to be retained in the hands of the government. The only rational principle upon which it is considered necessary to place the Indian trade under the control of the war department, is the necessity of relying upon it for the small military force which has hitherto been stationed at the different trading posts which have been established. This countenance and support could be given to the Department to which it might be confided, with the same facility as if it still remained subordinate to the Department of War. The accounts of the superintendent of Indian trade, are now returned to the Treasury Department, to which, so far, the superintendent is accountable. The accounts of the agents of the government for the several tribes in amity with us, are still returned and settled in the War Department. From the

payment of annuities to the various Indian tribes within the United States, a new species of jurisprudence has sprung up, which operates as a heavy tax upon the time of the Secretary of War.

All losses of property by American citizens from the robberies, thefts, and depredations of those tribes, are to be remunerated out of the annuities payable to them. The evidence in all these cases, is extra-judicial, and requires the examination and approbation of the Secretary before remuneration can be made. The presents which are made to them, the allowances to artificers settled among them by the government; in fact, every disbursement of money connected with the Indian departments except in the prosecution of trade with them, has to receive the special sanction of the head of this department. The duties incumbent on this officer, resulting from the control of the Indian department are so multifarious, so impossible to be reduced within general regulations, that a considerable portion of his time is necessarily devoted to them.

The organization of the accountant's office is such as to render it impossible for that officer, by any human exertion, promptly to despatch the business which has been accumulating from year to year until the mass has become so imposing as to render the legislative aid indispensably necessary to correct the evil.

The creation of a separate and independent department, to which all the Indian accounts, including those which are still settled in the accountant's office will not supersede the necessity of modifications in the organization of that office. The changes which are deemed necessary to ensure the prompt settlement of the accounts of the War Department, are respectfully submitted to the Senate in paper marked, A. Z.

If a new department be formed, much of the miscellaneous duties now belonging to the Department of State, ought to be transferred to it. The changes which ought to be made, in this regard, will obtrude themselves upon the attention of the Senate whenever the subject shall be considered.

It is believed, that at the present moment, no plan can be devised for carrying on the Indian trade, that will be equally advantageous to the Indians, although it may be more economical to the public.—This opinion is founded, in a considerable degree, upon the fact that those who have a competent knowledge of the manner in which this trade must be prosecuted, to be successful, are destitute of the capital necessary for the prosecution to the extent demanded by the wants of the Indians. The capital of those parts of the union where those persons are to be found, is not sufficient for the purposes of commerce among themselves. It is exposed to no risk, and the profit is great; consequently it will not be employed in commerce with the Indians. The risks to which capital will be subject, when placed in the hands of these enterprising traders, as well from their casual want of integrity as from the robberies and thefts of the Indians, will prevent the capitalists of the commercial cities from supplying them with the means of engaging in this commerce. The proposition to establish a depot at some point about the mouth of Missouri, for the purpose of supplying those who will be able to give sufficient security with such an amount of goods as will enable them to prosecute the trade to advantage, will, in a series of years, produce a number of persons

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skilled in the manner of carrying it on successfully, and create a capital in their hands, which will be probably continued in that channel, and eventually justify the government in leaving it under judicious regulations, which experience will not fail to suggest, entirely to individual enterprise.

These views are substantially founded upon the conviction, that it is the true policy and earnest desire of the government to draw its savage neighbors within the pale of civilization. If I am mistaken in this point—if the primary object of the government is to extinguish the Indian title, and settle their lands as rapidly as possible, then commerce with them ought to be entirely abandoned to individual enterprise, and without regulation. The result would be continual warfare, attended by the extermination or expulsion of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, to more distant and less hospitable regions. The correctness of this policy cannot, for a moment, be admitted.

The utter extinction of the Indian race, must be abhorrent to the feelings of an enlightened and benevolent nation. The idea is directly opposed to every act of the government, from the declaration of independence, to the present day. If the system already devised, has not produced all the effects which were expected from it, new experiments ought to be made. When every effort to introduce among them ideas of separate property, as well in things real as personal, shall fail, let intermarriages between them and the whites, be encouraged by the government. This cannot fail to preserve the race, with the modifications necessary to the enjoyment of civil liberty and social happiness. It is believed, that the principles of humanity in this instance, are in harmonious concert with the true interests of the nation. It will redound more to the national honor, to incorporate, by a humane and benevolent policy, the natives of our forests in the great American family of freemen, than to receive, with open arms, the fugitives of the old world, whether their flight has been the effect of their crimes or their virtues.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your most obedient and humble servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. John Gaillard, Pres't. pro tem. of the Senate of the U. States.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,

MAY 10, 1816.

GENERAL ORDER.

By an act passed March 3, 1816, "to provide for the supplies of the army, and for the accountability of persons entrusted with the same," it is made the duty of the *Superintendent General of Military Supplies* to keep accounts of all supplies, of every description, purchased or distributed for the use of the army, and of the volunteers and militia in the service of the United States, to prescribe the forms of all returns and accounts of such stores and supplies purchased, on hand, distributed, used or sold by officers, agents or persons who shall have received, distributed, or been entrusted with the same; and it is further made the duty of all officers, agents, or persons who shall have received, or may be entrusted with supplies of any description whatever, for the use of the military service, to render quarterly accounts of the disposition and state of all such stores and supplies to the Superintendent aforesaid.

The President is pleased to direct that any officer of the army who may be accountable for such

supplies, and shall neglect or fail satisfactorily to account and settle for all deficiencies after three month's notice of this order, or who may hereafter neglect to make such returns regularly and correctly, according to the forms and at the times prescribed for that purpose, shall be dismissed the service.

By order of the Secretary of War,
D. PARKER,
Adj't. and Insp. Gen.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

INTERESTING.

To the Militia Officers of the State of Virginia, who were in the service of the United States during the late war.

Gentlemen—I have the pleasure to inform you, that the Secretary of War has lately decided, that all Militia Officers, who were in the service of the United States at any time during the late war, and who were not furnished with a transportation of baggage by the United States, from the place of their discharge to the place of battalion or regimental rendezvous, shall receive a compensation in lieu thereof, equal to the allowance made to officers of the regular army. This decision, honorable to the secretary, and just to the militia officers, made in the spirit of the laws and regulations concerning the army, and subverting a distinction between the respective corps, which was repugnant to every principle of a liberal policy, will, in some degree, remunerate you for a part of the extraordinary expenses you were subject to by the wants of those you commanded, and whom the government were unable to furnish with the pay they were entitled to, at the season it was most wanted. For the purpose of giving to this information the most extensive circulation, I have requested the editor of the Enquirer to give my letter an insertion in his paper.

Very respectfully, your most obed't servant,
J. G. JACKSON, of Va.
Washington City, 20th April.

FROM POULSON'S PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

Correspondence between Thomas Jefferson and Geo. Logan, on the public affairs of the United States.

MONTICELLO, Oct. 15, 1815.

DEAR SIR—I thank you for the extract in your's of August 16, respecting the emperor Alexander. It arrived here a day or two after I had left this place, from which I have been absent 7 or 8 weeks. I had, from other information, formed the most favourable opinion of the virtues of Alexander, and considered his partiality to this country, as a prominent proof of them. The magnanimity of his conduct on the first capture of Paris, still magnified every thing we had believed of him; but how he will come out of his present trial remains to be seen. That the sufferings which France had inflicted on other countries, justified severe reprisals, cannot be questioned—but I have not yet learned, what crimes of Poland, Saxony, Belgium, Venice, Lombardy, and Genoa, had merited for them, not merely a temporary punishment, but that of permanent subjugation, and a destitution of independence and self-government. The fable of Æsop of the Lion dividing the spoils, is, I fear, becoming true history—and the moral code of Napoleon and the English government, a substitute for that of Grotius, of Puffen-

dorf, and even of the pure doctrines of the great author of our own religion. We were safe ourselves from Bonaparte, because he had not the British fleets at his command—we were safe from the British fleets, because they had Bonaparte at their back. But the British fleets and the conquerors of Bonaparte, being now combined, and the Hartford nation drawn off to them, we have uncommon reason to look to our own affairs.—This, however, I leave to others, offering prayers to Heaven, the only contribution of old age, for the safety of our country. Be so good as to present me affectionately to Mrs. Logan, and to accept yourself, the assurance of my esteem and respect.

T. JEFFERSON.

Doctor Logan.

STENTON, Oct. 20, 1815.

DEAR SIR—I am much pleased with your late letter, because it manifests a sincere desire for the prosperity and honor of our beloved country, distracted by local factions. The love of honest fame, predominant during the revolutionary war, is changed into cupidity; disinterestedness into selfishness; and the public good is sacrificed to personal views of ambition. In this disgraceful situation, it becomes the duty of every genuine citizen, not only to "offer up prayers to Heaven for the safety of our country," but personally to exert himself for its prosperity.

I trust we have a sufficient fund of good sense and prudence in the U. States, to preserve internal tranquility; but it must be brought forward with activity, and solely influenced by the sublime views of enlightened patriotism, discerning and preferring nothing but the public good.

I view with greater anxiety the aspect of European affairs; and the probable effect they will have upon us—which, if we were armed with perfect innocence, I think we might defy. But we have not been so scrupulously just to our neighbors, as to avoid the suspicion, if not the accusation, that republicans too can be ambitious, and can avail themselves of the troubles of others, to their own mistaken advantage—for I hold it as a sound political principle, that nothing is permanently beneficial to a nation, either in self-government or in its foreign relations, that is not founded on the broad basis of honesty, utterly disclaiming every species of intrigue. Adopting this correct maxim in our public councils, would save us the trouble of resorting to those diplomatic subtleties which constitute too frequently the machiavelian policy of petty princes, or of employing men versed in such arts. Sir Francis Bacon's advice to Sir George Villiers afterwards duke of Buckingham, is well worthy the attention of all who have the disposal of offices—when he says, "I recommend to you principally, that you countenance and advance able men in all kinds, degrees and professions; and in places of moment, rather make able and honest men yours, than advance those that are otherwise because they are yours."

History is the school of statesmen; it is *their duty* to inform themselves of the errors of past ages, in order to shun them. I do not accuse the president of a want of this highly important knowledge; but I apprehend he has too frequently given up his own correct judgment to parasites and clamorous demagogues—he, and not they, will be accountable for his official conduct.

The extent of territory of the U. States, its increasing population and resources, will create a spirit of jealousy in foreign governments. I am assured, from undoubted authority, that a feeling of this nature already exists in some of the European cabinets—to obviate such injurious sentiments, let us act towards all nations with impartiality, justice, and even forbearance, to prevent a state of war, by which our republican manners and institutions may be destroyed. Let us have concise friendly and reciprocal treaties with all nations with whom we have commercial intercourse, particularly with Great Britain and Russia. From the former we have not much of real injury to apprehend—for, however blind and corrupt the ministry, the spirit of liberty diffused among the people, supported by many of the most enlightened men in that nation, will secure us from any wanton attack.

Russia is yet in embryo—the astonishing success which some of her sovereigns have had in civilizing her immense population, gives reason to expect, that under the paternal care of Alexander, she will become the arbiter of Europe. La Harp, says, the emperor is a republican; I know he is partial to the United States. Let us, therefore, cherish his friendship; it may, under many points of view, be of essential service to us.

Accept assurances of my esteem,

GEO. LOGAN.

Thomas Jefferson.

FROM THE KENTUCKY PALLADIUM.

SPECIMEN OF HISTORY.

The following extract from the 5th chapter of the History of the War, which is proposed to be published by the editors of the Palladium, will serve at once as an example of the minute and accurate information possessed by the author, and of the style in which he has conveyed it.

"Shortly after this expedition by Gen. Tupper to the Miami rapids a tragical adventure occurred in the left wing of the army, which merits to be minutely recorded. Capt. James Logan, the Shawane chief, by the orders of Gen. Harrison, proceeded with a small party of his tribe, to reconnoitre in the direction of the rapids. He met with a superior force of the enemy near that place, by which he was so closely pursued that his men were obliged to disperse for safety, in their retreat. Logan, with two of his companions, capt. John and Bright-horn, arrived safe to Gen. Winchester's camp, where he faithfully reported the incidents of the excursion. But there were certain persons in the army who suspected his fidelity, and reproached him with being friendly, and with communicating intelligence to the enemy. The noble spirit of Logan could not endure the ungenerous charge. With the sensibility of a genuine soldier, he felt that his honor and fidelity should not only be pure, but firm and unsuspected. He did not, however, demand a court of enquiry—following the natural dictates of a bold and generous spirit, he determined to prove, by unequivocal deeds of valor and fidelity, that he was calumniated by his accusers.

On the 22d of November, he proceeded a second time, accompanied by the two persons named above, firmly resolved, either to bring in a pri-

soner or a scalp, or to perish himself in the attempt. When he had gone about ten miles down the north side of the Miami, he met with a British officer, the oldest son of Col. Elliott, accompanied by five Indians. As the party were too strong for him, and he had no chance to escape, four of them being on horseback, he determined to pass them under the disguise of friendship for the British. He advanced with confident boldness, and a friendly deportment, to the enemy—but unfortunately one of them was Winemac, the celebrated Potawatimie chief, who had fought the battle of Tippecanoe, after having made, but a few days before it, the warmest protestations of friendship to Governor Harrison. To this chief the person and character of captain Logan were perfectly well known.

He persisted, however, in his first determination, and told them he was going to the rapids to give information to the British. After conversing some time, he proceeded on his way, and Winemac, with all his companions turned and went with him. As they travelled on together, Winemac and his party closely watched the others, and when they had proceeded about eight miles, he proposed to the British officer to seize and tie them. The officer replied that they were completely in his power; that if they attempted to run, they could be shot; or failing in that, the horses could easily run them down. This consultation was overheard by Logan; he had previously intended to go on peaceably till night, and then make his escape; but now formed the bold design of extricating himself by a combat with double his number.

Having signified his resolution to his men, he commenced the attack by shooting down Winemac himself. The action lasted till they had fired three rounds a piece, during which time Logan and his brave companions drove the enemy some distance, and separated them from their horses.—By the first fire both Winemac and Elliott fell, by the second, a young Ottawa chief lost his life; and another of the enemy was mortally wounded about the conclusion of the combat, at which time Logan himself, as he was stooping down, received a ball just below the breast bone; it ranged downwards and lodged under the skin on his back; in the mean time, Bright-horn was also wounded by a ball which passed through his thigh. As soon as Logan was shot he ordered a retreat; himself and Bright-horn, wounded as they were, jumped on the horses of the enemy and rode to Winchester's camp, a distance of 20 miles, in 5 hours. Capt. John, after taking the scalp of the Ottawa chief also retreated in safety, and arrived at the camp next morning.

Logan had now rescued his character as a brave and faithful soldier, from the obloquy which had unjustly been thrown upon him. But he preserved honor at the expense of the next best gift of Heaven—his life. His wounds proved mortal.—He lived two days in agony, which he bore with uncommon fortitude, and died with the utmost composure and resignation. "More firmness and consummate bravery have seldom appeared on the military theatre," says Winchester in his letter to the commanding general. "He was buried with all the honors due to his rank, and with sorrow, as sincerely and generally displayed as ever I witnessed," says Major Hardin in a letter to Governor Shelby.

His physiognomy was formed on the best model and exhibited the strongest marks of courage, intelligence, good humor and sincerity. He had been very serviceable to our cause by acting as a pilot and a spy. He had gone with Gen. Hull to Detroit, and with the first Kentucky troops who marched to the relief of fort Wayne.

Winemac, while in conversation with Logan, before the encounter, declared that he commanded all the Indians in that quarter; and boasted that he had caused the massacre of Wells, and those who had surrendered at the battle of Chicago, after having gone with Wells as a friend, to guard the garrison of that place to fort Wayne.

Capt. Logan had been taken prisoner by Gen. Logan, of Kentucky, in the year 1766, when he was a youth. The General sent him to school some time in the state, and on parting with him gave him his name, which he retained to the end of his life. Before the treaty of Greenville, he had distinguished himself as a warrior, though still very young. His mother was a sister to the celebrated Tecumseh and the prophet. He stated that in the summer preceeding his death, he had talked a whole night with Tecumseh, and endeavored to persuade him to remain at peace while Tecumseh on the contrary endeavoured to engage him in the war on the side of the British. His wife when she was young, had also been taken prisoner by Col. Hardin, in the year 1789, and had remained in the family till the treaty of Greenville. In the army he had formed an attachment for Major Hardin, the son in law of Gen. Logan, and now requested him to see that the money due for his services was faithfully paid to his family. He also requested that his family might be removed immediately to Kentucky, and his children educated and brought up in the manner of the white people. He observed that he had killed a great chief, that the hostile Indians knew where his family lived, and that when he was gone a few base fellows might creep up and destroy them.

Major Hardin having promised to do every thing in his power to have the wishes of his friend fulfilled, immediately obtained permission from the general to proceed with Logan's little corps of Indians, to the village of Wopoghonata, where his family resided. When they reached near the village, the scalp of the Ottawa chief was tied to a pole, to be carried in triumph to the Council house and Capt. John, when they came in sight of the town, ordered the guns of the party to be fired in quick succession, on account of the death of Logan. A council of the chiefs was presently held, in which, after consulting two or three days, they decided against sending the family of their departed hero to Kentucky. They appeared however to be fully sensible of the loss they had sustained, and were sincerely grieved for his death."

CONEMAUGH SALT-WORKS.

GREENSBURGH, April 27.

So many improvements, inventions, and discoveries, are daily announced in the public papers—there to live their day, and be seen and heard of no more—that we have hitherto been careful to avoid exciting in relation to such matters, expectations which might never be realized; and hence have thus long neglected to notice the Conemaugh salt-works. These works, we are happy to state, are in the full tide of successful opera-

tion, and are not only rewarding the enterprising individuals who constructed them, but conferring important advantages upon the district in which they are situated, as well as upon the country generally.

They are situated in Westmoreland and Indiana counties, being on both banks of the Conemaugh river, one mile above its confluence with the Loyalhanna, and about 15 miles N. E. from Greensburgh. It is about three years since the boring for salt-water was commenced by Mr. Wm. Johnston, of Johnston's point—and now the Messrs. Johnston's—Reeds, Boggs & Co.—and Boggs and Forward, have four wells sunk, and sinking three or four more.

The four wells now in use, supply water sufficient for 16 furnaces. Fourteen furnaces are in operation, and produce, in the aggregate, upwards of 100 bushels of salt per day, throughout the year. Each furnace has one large flat copper boiler or pan, of an oblong square shape, and six metal kettles. The wells are bored to the depth of from 250 to 300 feet, in the margin of the river. The salt water rises in tubes to a level with the bed of the river, and is here preserved from a mixture with the fresh water by cisterns or reservoirs, constructed of boards, around the mouths of the wells. From these cisterns it is pumped by horse power, into collectors, through which it runs into large troughs, that supply by spouts, as occasion requires, the boilers. Here, by a simple and obvious process which any laborer is capable of conducting, it is converted into a beautiful granulated salt.

Fuel is remarkably convenient. Stone coal is had within forty or fifty perches of the works on the Indiana side of the river; and on the Westmoreland side, is procured in abundance in the hill immediately above the works of Messrs. Johnsons, and descends the declivity on an inclined scaffolding of boards, erected for the purpose from the mouth of the pit to the mouth of the grate or furnace. At a new furnace erecting by the Messrs. Reeds, a bed of stone coal was discovered in digging the foundation.

There is nothing in the situation or appearance of the ground, or in the quality of the soil, about these works, that peculiarly distinguished them in our view at least, from various other situations on the same and other rivers. An interesting phenomenon with respect to the wells is, that their waters ebb and flow once every 24 hours, and usually about the same hour of the day.

The salt made at these works is of an excellent quality and of a snow whiteness. It is retailed at the works, at 2 dollars per bushel, and sold by the load, at 1 dol. 50 cents per bushel. The navigation is safe for large boats, from the works to Pittsburg, where the salt commands a higher price and readier sale than that of the Kenawha works.

It is not, we believe, more than ten years since this part of the country was supplied with foreign salt, brought over the mountains, generally upon pack-horses, and at a great expense of time, labour and money. Latterly, we have been supplied, more conveniently and satisfactorily indeed, but not much more cheaply, from the Kanawha and lake works. Our dependence upon all these is at an end. That article of indispensable use, is now manufactured at the Conemaugh works in such quantities, as will not only save much money

to the district but draw more into it—a consideration, at this moment, of no small importance.

The importance, in a political or national point of view, of increasing the supply of salt made in the country, may be inferred from the fact (stated by Mr. Cutbush, in the Artist's Manual,) that above 3,000,000 bushels of that article are annually imported into this country from abroad, while the whole manufacture of it within the U. States does not amount to 1,000,000 bushels. About 800,000 bushels are produced every year, by the Onondago and Cayuga springs, in New York, and about as much by the manufactories of the western states and territories, including 130,000 bushels made at the U. States Saline, on the Wash. Salt is made from the sea-water, on the coast of Massachusetts, but not in large quantities, and its manufacture there is liable to interruption from an enemy in time of war. Every additional salt spring or well, therefore, in the interior of the country, may be looked upon as an additional source of national independence; and every individual engaged in developing the national wealth and resources, as connected therewith, is deserving of the thanks of the country.

At Wright's mill, on the Loyalhanna, eight miles from Greensburgh, Messrs. Wright, Martin, Munson and Agnew, are boring for salt-water, with a good prospect of success. They have reached the depth of 280 feet, and have got salt water of a good quality, though not sufficiently copious in supply. The water thrown out about the well has been chrysalized into salt upon the stones, by the influence of the sun, and presents the appearance of thick hoar frost. It will give some idea of the tedious nature of this business, to state, that the boring has been continued at this well, with little intermission, winter and summer, for nearly 16 months, having been commenced on the first of January 1815.

Salt works belonging to Messrs. J. and J. Larshaw, are now in successful operation on Crooked Creek, in Armstrong county. What quantity they produce, we are not informed.

NATIVE EPSOM SALT.

We learn by the Louisville correspondent, that a very extensive cave has been discovered in Indiana, about thirty-five miles from Louisville, abounding with native Epsom salt, or sulphate of magnesia. The cave is apparently inexhaustible—the salt of every variety of crystal is arranged in all that fanciful splendour which decorates the grotto of Antiparos. This cave is the only specimen known of the pure salt in a solid form, excepting in Monroe county, Va. where it is found under the surface of the earth. In Europe, and particularly in England, at the Epsom Springs, which give name to this salt, it is obtained from water impregnated with it.

Extract from the introduction to Judge Brevard's Digest of the State Law of this State.—p. 15.

"Amidst the tumult of civil strife, the laws were silent, and their place was not always supplied by those of humanity. A form of government was instituted in 1776, pursuant to which an executive magistrate was elected, who was invested with extraordinary powers, under the name of PRESIDENT. This however, soon gave place to the CONSTITUTION which was established in 1778, conformably to the Declaration of Independence; and

the executive officer was named GOVERNOR. This CONSTITUTION survived the revolution; and part of it is still in force, being referred to and unchanged by THE CONSTITUTION of 1790."

CENOTAPH,

Erected at Wiscasset to the memory of the late Justice
SEWALL.

This memorial of departed worth is formed of white Pennsylvania marble, and consists of a four sided pyramid of the height of four feet, placed on a pedestal two feet square, and three feet two inches high. The whole rests on a paved area eight feet square, raised about eight inches above the ground, with white granite for the curb stone of the area. The total height is seven feet, ten inches, including the area; which is surrounded by a handsome iron railing of the height of four feet. On the sides of the pedestal are the following inscriptions.

ON THE WEST.

M. S.

Hon. SAMUELIS SEWALL, L. L. D. A. A. S.

Mass. Reip. Cur. Sup. Jurid. Princ.

Propter ejus virtutem, Scientiam Fidelitatemque
a jurisconsultis hujus Reipublicæ, summa
cum Reverentia, hoc Marmor est positum.

Vir fuit in omni vita sincerus, probus,
benevolus, ut in bonus comis, ita fortasse adversus
malos injeundus; erga Deum.

Religione, Patriam Pietate, Amicos Fide,
insignis; in Literis multo humanior; Legislator
et Reipublicæ natalis, et fœderatarum
prudens atque disertus;

Judex sanctus, gravis, peritus, Intentus, nec illi
Facilitas Auctoritatem, aut Severitas.

Amorem diminuit.

Bostoniæ natus MDCCCLVII. Cur. Sup.

Jurid., MDCCC et Jurid. Princ.

MDCCCXIV creatus.

In hoc oppido munia peragens, Anno novissimi
Honoris primo ex ingenti Civium Expectatione,
morte subita quam suis luctuosa,
et Reipublicæ acerba;

Jun. VIII. MDCCCXIV ereptus est.

ON THE SOUTH.

Hon. SAMUEL SEWALL

Filius Samuelis Arm.

F. Rev. Josephi S. T. D.

F. Hon. Samuelis.

F. Henrici Arm.

F. Henrici Arm.

F. Henrici. Gen.

ON THE EAST.

ERECTED

by the Members of the Bar
practising in the Supreme Judicial Court
of this Commonwealth;

to express their veneration of the character of the

Hon. SAMUEL SEWALL,

Late Chief Justice of the said Court;

Who died suddenly in this place

on the 8th of June, 1814;

Æt. 56.

ON THE NORTH.

The remains of

Chief Justice Sewall having been here interred;
afterwards were removed
and deposited in his family Tomb
at Marblehead.

Robert Hope, Fecit Boston.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

MONARCHY.

Mr. Fox says of Hume, that he has almost an old-womanish veneration for *kings*. If this folly is seen in Mr. Hume, it is not surprising to see it in so many fools who bask in the courts of Europe. Such insanity would be inexcusable in an American—in an European courtier, it is a matter of course.

Monarchy is the most common of all forms of government; and yet it is the most ridiculous. Of all the solemn farces which have been played off upon man, that of hereditary kings is the most silly. Nothing could disguise its absurdity, but the pomp which surrounds it. So true was the expression of Bonaparte, that a throne is but a piece of wood, covered with velvet—or, that of Dr. Beattie, that strip *majesty* of its externals, and it is nothing but a *jest*.

All Europe has lately rung with the cry of *legitimate princes*. The same folly has crossed the Atlantic—and Gouverneur Morris was once silly enough to address an American assembly in these memorable words: "the long agony is over, and France reposes in the arms of her legitimate sovereigns."

Now, if kings were even the creatures of our choice, what would they be? You pick a man out, like yourself, to reign over thousands. Nature has not marked him out, like a queen bee, for any thing like superiority. He is born with no reins in his hand, and no spur upon his heel. He is but a man, with the same organs, the same appetites, the same propensities as your own. You place a sceptre in his hand, mount him upon a throne, and hail him as a *king*. The treasures, wrung from his people, are lavished at his feet; powers, and dignities flow from his hand. A set of men are placed around to give eclat and splendor to his power, under the name of nobles. One thing more, and the charm is complete; a *privileged* clergy who profess to draw from another world the right to pamper their own appetites, and direct the consciences of their fellow subjects.—Thus clothed with power, and supported by his satellites, behold here is a *king*!—in how many instances, the spoilt child of fortune, the victim of caprice, the slave of appetite, and the scourge of his people. For, though you may have chosen him at first from some regard to his own merit, it is a hundred to one but his head becomes turned by the pinnacle on which he is placed, and all his feelings are corrupted by power.

But when the monarch dies, for even kings in spite of the flatteries of their parasites, are not immortal, who succeeds him? The legitimate prince, certainly; the next in order of succession; perhaps a baby, it may be an idiot, or a silly woman, in whose hands is entrusted the lives and prosperity of thousands: a being, who perhaps without one atom of merit, is destined to rule over thousands better than himself: without one atom of industry, to sip the sweet from other's brows, and riot on the spoils of the poor. Is this consistent with nature? Is it agreeable to justice, or even to common sense?—"And ye shall cry out in that day, because of your king which ye shall have chosen you, and the Lord will not hear you in that day."

We have not "angels in the shape of men" to govern the world—for, cast your eyes upon the

princes who sway the sceptre of Europe.

The queen of Portugal—was a lunatic.

The king of Spain is a fanatic; the slave of priests, the murderer or jailor of the very patriots, who restored him to his throne.

The king of France is notorious for his imbecility. An English bishop once painted him as a man fit only to cook his own capons. But the bishop was unjust—Louis has certainly some taste for the classics; but he was never stamped for a great man.

In Austria, we have a king, who never did a remarkable act in his life. He has been driven more than once from a throne, which he had neither the energy to keep or to conquer.

The same of his brother of Prussia; one of those weak men, whom the neighing of a horse, or the prejudice of legitimacy, only could have made a king. The maxim *ex quo vis ligno non fit Mercurius*, may be true in itself; but not of kings.

The king of Naples, much less a monk than his kinsman of Spain, is more of a debauchee. For the picture of a Neapolitan court, see the letters of Trowbridge, or the life of Nelson.

The emperor Alexander is an exception to the race we have mentioned. He has some merit of his own, mixed up in his infirmities.

The king of Sweden is an idiot; and the prince of Orange has nothing remarkable in his escutcheon.

In England, the king is a lunatic; the prince regent is bloated with debauchery—his brothers, rioters upon a people's generosity. The princess Charlotte is about to fasten an establishment upon the nation, whose splendor is only to be equalled by their *distresses*!

Such is the brief sketch of the chiefs, who preside over the destinies of Europe; and but one green spot in the waste of idiotism, fanaticism and debauchery!

U. S. BRIG BOXER.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the U. S. brig Boxer, to his friend in New-York, dated Havana, April 18.

"We have captured and sent into New-Orleans, for trial, the privateer Comet, under Carthaginian colours, having on board doubloons, Spanish dollars, bars of gold and silver, silver plate, jewelry, &c. valued at 50,000 dollars. She attempted to pass us, but we were too quick on the trigger for her; we even did not fire a gun, but merely trained them upon her, which was sufficient. We have brought here the American consul for this island, and shall sail immediately on a cruise."

Various statements have appeared in the public papers relative to the amount of specie, plate, &c. on board of the Comet, differing in their accounts from \$80,000, to \$175,000. When an official statement, or other information bearing the marks of authenticity appears, we shall record it.

Arrived at Annapolis, on Thursday evening, the United States' ship Washington, of 74 guns, commanded by commodore Chauncey, from Boston, being her first trip to sea. She is said to sail remarkably well, and is, in every respect, a superior vessel. She is destined to the Mediterranean to carry out to Naples Mr. Pinkney, the minister to Russia and Naples, and his family, and Mr. King, the secretary of the legation; and will remain at Annapolis until the minister is ready to depart.

A late Nantucket gazette announces the arrival of a schooner with 15,000 fish, with this remark, "Whilst other banks are so close fisted, we are right glad the *grand bank* is so liberal in its dis-counts."

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON,

(if true.)

Under the head of Terramo, in Italy, 31st Dec. we read as follows:

"There has fallen, during six hours, in our city and its environs, a greater quantity of snow than has been known in the memory of man. To this phenomenon there is added another, even more astonishing; which is that this snow is *red and yellow*. Religious processions have been made to appease the heavens. People believe that something extraordinary has taken place in the air. It is to be hoped our philosophers may account for this phenomenon. Mr. Professor Sgagnoni, a jesuit, distinguished for his physical researches, has been requested by the intendant of the province, to make experiments upon this snow about which the people are yet very much alarmed."

From the Norfolk Beacon of May 9.

THE WEATHER.

We do not recollect to have witnessed a more distressing drought than that which at this time visits every portion of our country. We daily hear of its disastrous effects, blasting the fairest hopes of the husbandman. In some parts of the country they are ploughing up and re-planting the corn. The temperature of the weather with us is very fluctuating—the evenings and mornings generally so cold as to render a fire quite agreeable. The earth is so parched, that the atmosphere is continually impregnated with a fine dust, very injurious to respiration. To this cause, doubtless, in a great measure, is to be ascribed the unhealthiness of the surrounding country.—We learn that an epidemic prevails in North Carolina, particularly in the vicinity of Edenton, which is almost as destructive as the plague of Egypt. Our *borough* has been much favoured so far; but unless we have some salubrious showers soon, we fear we shall have as little to boast of, on the score of health, as we have in the prospect which the circumjacent country presents to those who supply our markets.

Snow Storm.—Notwithstanding the many predictions in the New-York papers of an early spring, we state, for the information of distant readers, that on Tuesday morning last, (14th inst.) the roofs of our houses and the neighbouring hills were completely covered with snow. We also learn from travellers who have reached this city from the westward, that the country in many places had the appearance of winter; the hills being as white as in the month of January.—*Albany Daily Advertiser.*

The Enquirer mentions, that on Wednesday morning last there was *frost* in the vicinity of Richmond. The market people say that this morning the environs of Philadelphia were covered with a white frost. *Dem. Press.*

J. Davidson, is appointed British Consul at New-Orleans.